DIEM.

selves-Their Habits and Manner of Life.

ISPRCIAL TO THE APPEAL!

WASHINGTON, October 9 .- Public attention has been prominently attracttention has been prominently attracted toward Maxico for some time by reason of a serious political question, now happily settled. But little notice has been given to the gradual Americanizing of the little Republic, although reveral very large colonies of Americanization. cans are now setting in that topical Dominion. The reports just received from the American Corsuls at Fan Benit, Monterey, Nurvo Laredo, Mexico City, Manamores, Merida and Guerarro show that there is no opering for agricultural labo ers in Mex-Trat class of workers are poorly

paid and are plenty in the main. The general condition of the egricultural lab rer in Mexico is as unen-viable as can be well imagined. While the system of peonage, which made the master a most the absolute owner of the person of man, is a mea ure done away with, still enough of its worst fea ures remain to make the Several Republicans voted against it or condition of a laborer for bire an ex- dedged. The lines on the bill in the t emely u pleasant one. Aside from that the tiller of the soil takes life very easily. Of money haknows but little, and factions. Some of the most and consequently in some respects he stalwart. State is vereignty. is to be envird. His home, if he be connected with come had enda, is a derotthel beral Democrate, is stiffly comforts be enough as a protection opposed to it. A m jo ity of Republicans in the House would anti-gonize it to any other purpose. Built of adobe, without wirdows, and having but one door, its flar but the hard beaten ground, and with the addition of the untanned cownide, serving for chair, table and b d, it shelters and only speiters that half wild progency that every laborer, however door, sur-rounds himself with. The ignorance of the agricu tural p op'e in Northern Mexico is compulsory and all theavils which follow in the train of ignorance

highest rate prevailing during harvest.

Cause then the negro c uid be used to Codinary day labor is paid at the rate folt to called Republican governments of 374 cants per day, and in barvest time the rate is as high as 50 cents. Paymen's are made monthly, weekly or daily, as the employers see fit, and seld m in cash. Nearly all the owners in the large haciendas use a system of payments in orders upon themselves for supplies. Of course the employer is also the store keeper, and, as his idea of profit is by no means small, the result is that the em sloye is almost constant'y in debt to the employer. The miserable pit tance paid the laborer, coupled with the exort itant pr. fits exacted on supplies by the master, scarcely enables the poor workman to obtain the bare affixing no conditions. The people necessaries of life for himself and pay the taxes, and can be trusted to

Hours of labor extend from the first break of dey to the last moment of their local break of day to the last moment of light, but master and man alike induge in frequent siests during the Col. Neal justly criticises and shows day, so that the actual time sport in to be cangerous innovations on the work is not large. In addition to the money paid for labor, each laborer remoney paid for labor, each laborer remoney. Unless the money can be had money paid for labor, each laborer receives one bushel of corn per month and house rent free. The Mexican farm hand is content with the simplest of given or accepted. We believe it will one given free of humiliating romises.

Mr. Willis, of Kentucky, has a bill in the simplest of the simplest of the simplest one given free of humiliating romises. out seasoning of any kind, and frijoles bears. Vegetab es generally and mest are luxur es. Wheat bread is never used. Mest and fish do not enter into the laborers' fare st all.

The Mexican laborer spends little in clothing. He wears sandals tied to this feet with strips of dressed hide. The sandal is acting more than a piece of sole leather cut to the size of the bottom of the foot. His clothes, which are of heavy native linen, cost \$2 50 for a full suit. He always carries a blanket, which is woven by the women of the family, but if he buys one it costs from \$2.50 to \$10. One blanket will last for several years. His crowning glory is his hat. No matter how poor he may be, every Mexican will have his combre o, gorgeous with silver spangles and heavy with cords, or if he prefers straw to felt be will be equally extravegant in its decoration. One sembrero does duty for many years. The total cost for cicthing does not exceed \$12 annually, and an equally small expense is necessary for the other members of the family. Four or five dollars will provide two calico dresses for bis wife, and the children, when clothed at all, are but scantily covered with the remnants laid aside by the parents. Of housenot exceed \$12 annually, and an scantily covered with the remnants laid aside by the parents. Of household goods the laborer is ignorant. A few unranned hides are used for beds, and dressed goat or sheepskin serve for mattresses and covering. Knivee, forks, spoons, pillows, window glass and many similar articles are rare and often unknown among the rural popu-

In Lower California farm laborers are paid from \$3 to \$3.75 per week.
In the State of Aguas Callen'es field laborers receive for a day's work 123 cents and two quarts of shelled corn. In Chiapas the menthly wages are \$4 with supplies, etc., the whole aggregating about \$18 per month.

In Coahuils, which is about the s'ze

of Oregon, the day's wages are about 37½ cents. In Durango miners are paid 75 cents per day in money, and other laborers from \$4 to \$8 per month with supplies. Nineteen cents per day is the rate for farmers in Guanajua, 25 in Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco and Michoacan. Twenty-Eve cents is also the prevailing rate in Neuvo Leon, Ozaca, Puebla, San Luis, Potosi and Zacatecus. Field hands in the State of Veta Cruz are paid \$9 ter month from January to June, and \$6 from June to December. The rate per day is 37½ cents in Tlascala and Morelos, 19 cents in Tamanlipas and Queretare. In Tabasco workmen earn
50 cents per day in winter and 37½ in
summer.

And so the strange battle goes merrily on.
From one and of the state to the other.
If you don't like the one, you've no chance

The most productive State is Jalieco, which is about equal to Nebraska in Jalisco harvests \$16,000,000 worth of corn every year, which mostly finds a home market at prices about three times as great as those prevail-ing in the United States.

It is difficult for foreigners to soquire land in Mexico, but in the districts where it can be had the price is

Fredrika Bremer and the Negre Woman.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) Magazine: Miss Fredrika Bremer, who visited Charleston prior to this period, did so with very peculiar and exaggerated ideas of her institutions. Meeting an old darky woman on the street one marked, with rather more brusqueness than elegance on his introduction to day, she said: "Auntie, is it true that than elegance, on his introduction to you eat worms?" "Me eat wurrums, her, "I understand, Mrs. King, that missis! My Lord, whar dis bucra you are very fast," whereupon the 'oman come from! No, m'am, I brilliant woman, whose forte was redoesn't eat wurrums, but when I'ce partse, replied, "Ab, Mr. Thackeray, dead an' gone de wurrums will eat we must not place too much confidence me." Again Miss Bremer ventured in what we hear, for I was once into ask: "Do you live underground? formed that you were a gent eman."
I've heard that you did." 'Lib onderIt is said that the proud Englishman ground, missis! No, m'am; I sin't never for of this retort of the high lib onderground. I belongs to Massa spirited South-rn woman,

THE LABORERS OF MEXICO Middleton, in dat big bouse yarder, and when Fee dead I spect to ling onderground will desame warrouns of the training of the training of the training store, that many of the training the training of WHAT THEY ARE PAID PER Miss Bremer returned with her page much changed in regard to the rela-tive positions of mas er and slave.

IS NOT A POLITICAL, BUT AN ECONOMICAL QUINTION.

And There Is No Good, Sensible Reason for Opposing It-Let Us Bave the Money for the children.

Chattanooga Times: The Blair bill, as we observed in July last, is as dead as slavery, as dead as Hictor or any mummy in the pyramids. What a candidate's views on the detailed provisions of that bill may be is of no consequence, for it can never pass the House, Lo matter what political complexion that body may take. It is not—this question of Federal and to Sate school systems - a political one in any sense. Parties in the Senste were all divided up on the Blair scheme. Nineteen of the leading Democra's voted f rit, including such Senators as Voorhers Brown, of Georgia; Gibean, of Lonisiana; George, of Mississippi, and Jackson, of Tennessee. House are very crooked indeed, stalwart Siace s vereignty Bour-bons favor it, while Randall, the l aderotthel beral Democrate, is stiffly penly, if they acted honestly, on the ground that they come from States that have provided for the schooling of their cuildren, and cannot justly be texed for the educa ion of Southern illiterates. The Republican pretense of making this a party question is demagozy. Had that party desired to give sid to Southern State schools why didn't it do so when it had .wothirds of both houses from 1865 to 1876? Then was the time of 'perish-The rate of wager paid agricultural laborers varies with the sessons, the highest rate prevailing during harvest.

Ordinary day labor is paid at the rate. ng need" in the South; but not a dolon Scuthern Sales by the aid of the bayonet, and he needed no promise of a school fund or of anything but po-litical power, to keep him in line. Times have changed. Republican tactics in the South have changed with the times. The party's leade's now propos+ to make headway in this section by making the poor and librerate, white and black, its debtors for the means of enlighten-ment. The aim is noble; the motive is sorded and mean. The Times favors liberal mid to our State schools from the surplus in the national treasury. We would give direct to the States, pay the taxes, and can be trusted to dispense a few millions of school money as part of the machinery of

THE TALE OF THE TAYLORS.

Come, wife, get out my best biled shirt;
Rub bear grease on my hair.
And dress the gals in their Sunday clothes,
For we've got no time to spare.
We've got to hustle lively now.
For town's six miles away,
And I want to get there early,
'Cause the Taylors speak today.

on Blair's.

Come. Andy Jackson, get up there,
And grease my brogan shoes,
And, James K. Polk, you run out, boy,
And hitch up Beck and Suze.
Stow the jug and fedder under the seat.
And we'll soon be on our way,
We go to town or burst a trace.
For the Taylors speak today.

The town is packed with people,
Full of tangle-foot and glee,
And the saloon-keeper rubs his bands and amiles
As he thinks what the harvest will be,

Two men now appear on a platform,
In the midst of the crowded square,
And you'd swear a circus had struck the From the number of people there.

And all the old colonels and majors,
Who helped us get licked in the war.
Gather round and shake Robert by the hand,
And tell him he's sure to get thur.
Now, a yell as Bob gets up to open the ball,
But before he can commence his say.
The school siri (who always gets stuck in her
speech).
Is on hand with her handsome bouquet.

And the negroes they sweat and they holler When All raises his voice on high. And the colored brass hand makes an awful

attempt
To play "Wait Till the Clouds Roll By."
Soon the fifer has fifed himself silly.
And the bass drummer smashed in his drum, And all the barkeepers in town are knocked Trying to wait on them fast as they come.

And when the last 'ree drink is swallowed,
And all so hame happy and hoarse.
Bob and Alfred set down for a nice quiet
laugh
O'er their bottle of—water, of course;
For are they not natives of old Tennessee,
And the villian I'll brand as a list.
Who says Tennesseans use anything else—
(That is, for washing or putting out fire.)

So they chuckle and laugh to themselves, as they think
How they're taking the good people in.
For no matter which one of them gets the most votes.
The family is dead sure to win.
So they fix up their gags for the morrow.
And note down each good point and fact,
And the very next day, in some other jay town.

They are working the same old act.

to get square,
For you have to go vote for his brotter.
And you'll find when the Ides of November And the simosphere once more is clean. That no matter who gets the big 'Alf of the

The other will Bob up serene. Dick Gorby.

Thackeray and Mrs. Hing. Brooklyn Magazine: Thackeray, dur-ing his stay in Charleston, met the fa-mous Mrs. King, the daughter of Jas. L. Pettigrew, a great Unionist, who, on being questioned after the seces-

IS THE TITLE OF MALLOCK'S LAST NOVEL.

How They Clothe and Feed Them. FEDERAL AID FOR SCHOOLS In Which the Radical Chief of Birmingham, Joe Chamberlain, is the Hero-A Savage Lampoon.

> London letter to the New York Star: Mr. Mallock's new tove, which has been issued to the libraries within the past couple of days, is creating a bit of a sensation. All the clubs—those class that have members yet remaining in town waiting on the pleasure of Parliament—and all the country houses are talking of it. Everybody is identifying the principal characters—a task easy eaough, for the book is not a novel in reality, but a personal political satire—and Mr. Chambulain, the victim-in-chief, has just started for a continental turnunder polite protection, foaming, it is said, at the thin lips, and almost crunching bis eye glass in the fiercane s of his frown. (Mr. Chambulain, who stales he is in dread Chamberlain, who states he is in dread of assessination, has taken with him an inspector of Birmingham peles, who is to accompany him everywhere on his travels. This affords the wags a chance for a weak joke. They say with 'Ar y henceforth personally conducted tours will go out of feshion in favor of police protected ones)

The chief caricature in the book is that of Mr. Chamberlain, who is li-beled under the came of Mr. Japhet Scapper Next to him Mr. Hyndman, the socialist, is the most prominent personage of those lampooned. The hero is a vapid, selfih and tiresome aristocrat—he stands for nobody in particular, but is Mr. Mallock's ideal. I have no fordness for Mr. Chamber-lain. In fact, I don't like him at all. Noy, to be quite frank, I have a viclent antipatny to him. But this atthat I almost feel like defending the assas in of Mr. Gladstone's home rule bill Mr. Chambarlain, who e appoint ment to the Cabinet Mr. Mallock calls a rottan egg fling in the face of civili zation, is thus discussed in a conve sa-

"That man!" exclaimed Miss Mil-"One can hardly bear to think dred.

"I em sfraid," said Mrs. Harley, laughing, "that you and I and all of us shall be obliged to think of him so n Mr. Stapper, Midred, is the future Prime Minister of England." "Mercy!" said Miss Elfrida, with a

quiet but contemptuous gravity. "We have sunk low enough, but we have hardly come yet to that Fancy a man who in public lives by denouacing gentlemen and in private does nothing but vainly struggle to imitate them!"
"Yes," added Miss Mildred; "and a'l he succeeds in doirg is to make himself look like a 'sweil' outside

one of Charley's comic songs. Really,

Evelyn, I wonder how you can bring yourself to know such people." "Of course the man is not a gentle-man," go-s on Miss Alfrida sgain. "A gentleman may forget the people or offer them stones for bread. It is only men like Snapper who will at empt to

coax them with poison." In the course of this interesting conversation Mr. Chamberlain is described as a bru al tyrant to the employees in his actory in Birmingbam (B.rches-ter), and it is wondered bow he can have the face to pretend in public that he is the friend and champion of the poor and the oppressed.

We have seen him, as it were. when he thought no one was looking, remarks enother of these amiable ladies. "We have seen him in the light net of what he recommends for the poor, but of what he does for them. He has bought reveral streets of workmen's houses in Birches er, and I am not speaking at random when I tell you this-that there is more squalor, more overcrowding, more rack-renting on h's property than in any other part of the town.

"He has, I assure you, no objection to r ches," says another lady. "I should have said to gentlemen, the upper classes, the anistocracy," re-toried Mies Elfrida, "He hates them

"After all he is only human, and when one thinks of the way in which he has been treated in London—the snubs he has had from all the fine lads and ladies—the even worse soubs he has had from stuffy old country gentlemen-my dear Elfrids, if you had seen him as I have done, being his lip at dinner and wincing at the way he was-well treated by some people as if he were one of the footmen." Here is a remark, to conclude these extracts with, about the Radical party in general: "Each one of them with his little horde of personal bitterness, carries the scowl of the baffled or hopeless toady under the pasteboard m sk of the vapid, smirking philan-thropist. The desire of a Mr. Japhet Snapper to rob the gentlemen of their position is simply a fermentation of his desire to lick their shoes."

I am far from eaying that there is no truth in all this. Indeed, from my own knowledge of many very loud voiced English Radicals, I sin constrained to say that there are many bairs of truth woven through the mor-tar of the lie (to use a phrase of Col. Ingersoli's). More than this, I thick I have even written things myself in these columns which would go () show that I would not be at all out of sympathy with an earnest castigator of the sham Democrats and real snots, grovelers, tyrants and power worshipers to be found in the ranks of Redical party in England. But Mr. Mallock's attack on Mr. Chamberlain is, all the same, mainly a lie. That it is brutal and paltry can be seen from the few extracts above quoted. It an undertaker's man, how he looked more like a bairdresser than a gentle-man, and so forth. All of which only serves to bring out before the reader's disgusted gaze the fact that the writer

—the author of The New Republic
—is a more thorough paced, more acrimonious, more d shonest, more contemptible snob, toady and lickspittle
than the man he is so bitterly libeling This discovery is quite enough to spoil for the time being your apprecia-tion of whatever other things there may be in a book from which you had hoped for something so very different. The lampoon on Chamberlain and the other on Hyndman, which is not so vile, fill so large a share of the book that they entirely disfigure it. But there are other things in the work, nevertheless views upon the condi-tion of England, suggested remedies and some philosophising in Mr. Mallock's better vein-which are worthy of consideration, and to which I may

refer on an early oceasion.

Stowe, that many of her rends should feel some enxiety to learn whether the starments as regards her 'ha tered healt', re true. For the beseft of those of her friends who have written asking us to corroborate or deny these reports we take pleas-ure in printing the following extract from a personal letter to the editor,

written by Mrs Stowe only a few days ago: "Concerning the reported reports of my health, let me say that as I am now in my 75th year, and as, after a year of lingering and painful lilbest, I have seen my bushed laid to his final earthly rest, it is not surto his final earthly rest, it is not sur-prising that I should feel that an interval of rest is required. I do not consider my health as 'shat'ered' by any means, but only enferbled and requiring care. I am now seeking restoration by daily open air exer-

A LEGACY FOR GEORGE.

A JERSEY HAN REMEMBERS BIN IN HIS WILL

And Robs His Widow to Endow the Author of "Progress and Pov-erty"-George Should Refuse It,

NawYork,October 9 - HenryGeorge s in luck. When be reached his place of business yesterday morning he found upon his desk a letter, the contents of which surprised him g cetly. It was a comparatively small mis ive, but its subject matter was of importance. This units uming communicavelope bearing the name of a Camden (N. J.) attorney, acquainted him with the fact that one George Hutchins, of Ancora, N. J., recently dead, had left him the bulk of his estate. "I don't know what this means," said Mr. George yesterday, as he showed the letter to a World reporter, "but it appears that somebody has left me com

money."
"Did y u know the man?" was This is the first time I ever "No. heard of him, but I suppose he was a reader of my works."
"What do you propose to do about

Oh, I will take the necessary steps to claim the money, and I have already replied to the writer of this let-

ter to that effect.' The will itself is rather a curious document. After the usual formula, declaring that he is Gronge Hurchins, of Ancora, county of Camden, State of New Jersey, being of sound mind, and bequeaths, etc., to his wife, Mary, one-third of his real estate and Northern Pacific preferred stock, and such of his personal property and household ef-fects as she may require for her own use, a single other beque t is made of a sewing machine to get her enough money to put it in shipping order to Sarah Wood, of Randolph county, Ia-

diana. Then comes the residuary clause, which is as follows: All the rest and residue of estate of any and every form, kind and description whatever, I hereby sive, device and bequeath under the name of the Hutchics fund to Henry George, the well known author of Progress and Poverty, his heirs, executors and administrators, in sacred trust for the express purpole of "spreading the light" on social and political liberty and ju tice in the United States of America by means of the gratuitous, wise, efficient and economically conducted distribution all over this land ducted distribution all over this land of said Henry George's publications on the important land question and cognate subjects, including his Progress and Powerty, his realies to the criticisms thereon, his Problems of the Times, and any other of his books which he may think it wise and proper to gratuitously distribute in this country, provided; first, that said George shall regularly furnish true annual reports regularly furnish true annual of the fund to the paper called the Irish World and American Industrial Liberator. Industrial Liberator, or its acknowledged successor, and shall also

snoually mail or otherwise and a copy of said paper containing such acoust reports to each of the following persons, to wit: My aftersaid wife, Mary, now of this place; Wm. S. Wood, now of Randolph county, State of Indian, and James Hutchins, now Selma, Delaware caunty, State of Indisna, and provided second that said George shall cause to be inserted or printed of posite the title page of every fee copy of his books distributed by means of this fund, this, my solemn request, virtually to-wit: That each recipient thall read it and then circulate it among such neighbor or other persons as in his best judgment will make the best use of it."

The estate, which consists chiefly of real estate and a number of shares of Northern Pacific preferred stocs, worth at present 624 cents on the dollar is valued at about \$10,000. W. S. Braddock is named as the sole ex-ecutor. Mr. Braddock is about 55 years old, of medium size, and he has a dark complexion and iron gray hair and beard. He owns a sawmilt and is one of the largest cranberry raisers in New Jersey. The will is now on file in the Surrogate's Court, and the questions permining to it will be heard by Judge Westcott. Touching the validity of the will, the executor, Mr. Braddock, says there can be no question as to the perfect sanity of the testator.

DISASTROUS FIRE

In a Pennsylvania Mining Town-

Thirty-Pive Buildings Burned. PITTSBURG, PA., October 9.—Punxsutamey, a mining town in the north-ern part of this State, was visited by a disastrons conflagration this morning. The fire started in the St. Elmo Hotel the few extracts above quotec. It might be shown to be even patrier about 2 o'clock this morning still if it were worth taking up space spread so rapidly to the surrounding with the various remarks on "the upproperty that by daylight thirty-five buildings in the business part of the business part of the town were in ashes. Among the buildings destroyed were the St. E'mo Hotel block, Washington House, First National Bank, Rosenburg's dry goods establishment, Campbell's grocery and Knorr & Co.'s hardware store. The loss will reach \$165,000, on which there is insurance of about \$100,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Pardoned by the Presifent. Washington, October 9.—The President has pardoned Ammon M. Tenney, J. Kemp and J. R Christefferson, three hishops of the Mormon Church, who were convicted in Arichaelican and the convergence of the Mormon Church, who were convicted in Arichaelican and the convergence of the Mormon Church, who were convicted in Arichaelican and the convergence of the con zona about two years ago for violation of the Edmunds law, and sentenced to imprisonment at Detroit, Mich. They were the first persons tried un-der that law, and the President and Attorney General, as well as the judge before whom the cases were heard, are now swisfied that the centences imposed were illegal and excessive. It appears that they were tried on a charge of unlawful cohabitation, a Brooklyn Magazine: It is hardly surprising, in view of the many reities in the trials.

As the Constitution of the State Makes No Distinction of Sex-What A. S. Wood Says.

NEW YORK, October 9 -- If any of the women of New York should desire to have their names entered on the registration books which opened on Thursd y, they can claim the privi-lege, says the Star, with the full con-cciousness that high authority exists for the belief that their right of suffrage is unascallable.

Hamil on Willcox, chairman o' the Executive Committee of the New York State Committee of the Women's Suffreg party, contends that in the "E ect on Code" of instructions is-sued from the office of the Secretary of state, at Albany, "the sections of acticle 1 of the constitution which secare suffrage to women are omitted, while section 1 of article 2, which se cures it for men, and taken alone is claimed to exclude women, is printed."

Under date of September 15th last, Anson S. Wood, formerly Deputy Secretary of Sae, has writen Mr. Willcox as follows:

I have to say that it is true, as you state, that the compilation of existing statutes, called for convenience the "election code," was made under my immediate supervision when holding the office of D puty Secretary of State. In an efficial letter to you, written in D.cember, 1885, I stated that the "inst uctions to inspectors" appended to the "election code" w. re added there to merely for the convenience of election officers and are not binding on inspectors, exc pt in so fer as they are found to be in accordance with the provisions of the statute. What does control is the law.

On an examination of the subject I am inclined to think that your view of it is substantially correct. certainly true that both under com-mon law and under the colonial and provincial statutes women were vo ers provincial statutes women were vo ers on the same terms with men. The case of Lady Debrah Mocdy, of Gravesend, ched by you in this connection, is a striking if u tration; for it shows that a women, as sole votrol the town, repeatedly elected the town officers. It is also true that the constitution, when formed in 1777, and the Revis d Statutes, when first passed half a century later, expressly guarded and preserved all existing rights, and that the provisions which did so are still in force, the constitutions did so are sill in force, the constitutional ones having been retained and reaffirmed in the revisions of the constitution in 1821 and 1846.

It is further true that the constitu tion, as originally formed in 1777, sa cured suff age to women on like terms with men; and the Legislature, in extending the suffrage from class to class up to 1826, did so in almost every case in terms which included women. The question then is, whether the right of suffrage that existed in 1826

was taken away by the adoption of the present wording of article 2, section 1, of the constitution, "Evermale citizen of the United States, 21 years of age," etc., "shall be entitled to vote.

On this point you appear to be sustined by the fifty members of the New York bar who have approved your argument, and who hold with you that this section was clearly designed as a guarantee to the enu-merated classes against being disfranchising act by the Legislature, or otherwise; and not to exclude any one. In revising the constitution in 1821, an excluding provision was for the first time inserted—one forbidding the newly emancipated slaves to vote. Had the r-visers designed to exclude others by the constitution, they would have extended this new prohibitory clause to cover other classes.

It is well settled by the statutes and by repeated decisions of the courts that the inspector's duty is to register and receive a vote from every person who takes the oath required by the election statules. The law on the subject is stated in the People ex rel Smith vs. Pease, 27 New York, 45. In that case the Court of Appeals say: "The inspectors have no discretion in such a case (where the challenged person takes the oath), but must deposit the hallot in the box, whatever they may believe or know of the qual-ifications of the voter. They are required to act on the evidence which the statute prescriber, and have no judicial power to pass on the question of its truth or falsehood; nor can they act upon their own opinion or knowledge. " " The inspector has no power to reject the vote, even when be knows the person offering it not to be a voter. His duty is discharged by requiring the voter to submit to the examination and to take the oath which the statute prescribes.

The c relusion seems to be almost irres stible that any inspector who refuses registry (when required) or to accept toe vote of any person who sp pears and offers to take the oath quired fails to do his duty and violates the law.

It is believed that the Women's Suffrage party, acting on this opinion, will endeavor to have women registered at once; and, in the event of a refusal on the part of the registrar to put their names on the books, they will carry their grisvance into the

A Bumor From Shilob.

"Endurin' of the war" it was not safe in Kentucky for Southern sympa-thizers to rejoice over Southern succasses A certain old "secash" from the bills of Tate's creek in Madison county had been frequently admon ished by Judge Turner, of Richmond, Ky., that if he was not more cautious he would land in Camp Chase or some other Northern prison. One day the Judge observed his old friend glancing soxiously into his office as he passed and repassed the door. Calling him in the Judge asked him what was the matter. "Well." said the old man, "Jedge, if you'll lock your door I'll tell you." After assuring himself that there were no listeners he pro-

"Jedge, I hearn as the rebils an' the Yankees has bad a master fight. As I hearn it, the rebils and the Yankees they met away down on the Mass issippi river, an' they fit three days in and three days out, an' the een uv the third day cum John C. Brackenridge, Kentucky's noble son, an' axed fur the priverlige uv the fiel' fur fifteen minutes, an—Judge—they do say he slew er hundred thousand uv'm.—The Century.

THE "Exposition Universelle de Part Culinaire" awarded the highest honors to Angostura Bitters as the most efficacious stimulant to excite the appetite and to keep the digestive or-gans in good order. Ask for the gen-uine article, manufactured only by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, and be-ware of imitations.

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